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NEO ESPERANTO

Version: English (ENG)

1. Introduction to Neo Esperanto

Neo Esperanto is a planned and simplified language, designed to be used as an additional layer on top of existing languages and also as an independent system for clear communication between humans and machines.

Principles:

- Neutrality: It does not belong to any nation or culture.
- Simplicity: Few rules, no hidden exceptions.
- Formal precision: One form = one meaning.
- Digital-friendly: Ideal for AI and automatic parsing.
- Modularity: Words are built transparently with fixed suffixes.
- Determinism: Rigid and predictable sentence structure.

This manual will allow you to read, write, and speak Neo Esperanto using simple rules and clear examples, whether you use it alongside your native language or as a common code with other systems.

2. Sounds and writing

2.1 Alphabet

Neo Esperanto uses the standard Latin alphabet with 26 letters:

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

- One letter = one sound.

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- No accents or special letters.

2.2 General pronunciation

- Each vowel is always pronounced the same: a, e, i, o, u.
- No silent letters.
- Words are pronounced “as written”.

Examples:

- mi → /mi/
- friend → /frend/
- city → /siti/
- house-place → /haus pleis/

3. Basic sentence structure

Core rule: Subject + Verb + Object/Complement (SVO).

- Subject: who does the action.
- Verb: action or state.
- Object/complement: what, whom, or where.

Prepositions go immediately before their complement.

3.1 Basic patterns

SVO:
mi go to school-place
= I go to school.

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SVC (copular, with be):
mi be tall-al
= I am tall.

SVA (verb + locative complement):
mi live in city
= I live in the city.

Word order does not change: no inversion for emphasis.

4. Personal pronouns and possessives

4.1 Personal pronouns

Singular:

mi = I
tu = you (singular)
he = he
she = she
it = it (object/animal)
person = person (gender neutral)

Plural:

mi-all = we
tu-all = you (plural)
he-all = they (masc/mixed)
she-all = they (fem)
it-all = they (objects/animals)
person-all = people

4.2 Possessives with -own

Add -own to the pronoun:

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mi-own = my / mine
tu-own = your / yours
he-own = his
she-own = her / hers
it-own = its
person-own = their (gender neutral)

Examples:

mi-own house-place = my house.
she-own book-thing = her book.

5. The verb and tense

Tense is indicated with particles after the verb.
The present has no particle.

5.1 Tense particles

Present: no particle
mi eat = I eat.

Past: past
mi eat past = I ate.

Future: future
mi eat future = I will eat.

5.2 The adverb now

now means “now” and is an adverb.

It can go at the beginning or at the end:

now mi eat = now I eat.
mi eat now = I eat now.

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6. Negation and short answers

Negation uses **not** after the verb and before the tense.

Structure:
Subject + Verb + not + (Tense)

6.1 Examples

mi eat not = I do not eat.
mi eat not past = I did not eat.
mi go not future = I will not go.
mi see not past he = I did not see him.

6.2 yes / no answers

yes = yes
no = no

Example:

qa tu eat?
yes / no.

7. Word building (modular morphology)

Neo Esperanto builds words with roots + fixed suffixes.

7.1 Main suffixes

-er = agent person
teach-er = teacher.

-place = place
school-place = school.
work-place = workplace.

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-thing = concrete object
food-thing = food.
book-thing = book.

-al = adjective
sun-al = solar.
big-al = big.
logic-al = logical.

-own = possessive (already seen).

-many = countable plural
book-thing-many = books.

7.2 Full roots

These are complete words with no suffix for their basic meaning:

friend = friend
water = water
city = city
time = time
day = day
night = night
earth = earth
sky = sky
road = road
name = name

You do not say:

friend-person
water-thing
city-place
time-thing

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day-thing
night-thing
earth-place
sky-place
road-thing
name-thing

7.3 Derived forms from full roots

friend-al = friendly.
city-al = urban.
water-place = water place (reservoir, etc.).
road-thing = road-like object (model, toy).

8. Plural and quantity

Quantity is expressed with numbers + -many and with quantifiers.

8.1 Numbers + -many

With numbers you must use -many:

Correct: two book-thing-many = two books.
Incorrect: two book-thing.

8.2 Quantifiers without -many

With quantifiers you do NOT use -many:

many book-thing = many books.
few city = few cities.
some water = some water.
all person = all people.

Incorrect:

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many book-thing-many
few city-many
some water-many
all person-many

8.3 Closed list of quantifiers

many
few
some
all
zero
more
less
no

8.4 Special use of zero

zero acts as a quantifier, without -many:

zero water = no water.
zero book-thing = no book.
zero friend = no friend.

You do not say:

zero water-many
zero book-thing-many
zero friend-many

9. Verb be (to be)

be is mandatory in descriptions, identifications, and states.

9.1 Descriptions

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mi be tall-al = I am tall.
house-place be big-al = the house is big.
sky be blue-al = the sky is blue.

9.2 Identifications

With the full root name:

mi name be Daniel = my name is Daniel.

You do not say:

mi name-thing be Daniel.

9.3 States and location

he be in city = he is in the city.
mi be at work-place = I am at work.

10. Comparisons

Comparison particles:

more = more
less = less
same = same

Structures:

be more [adj] than
be less [adj] than
be same [adj] as

10.1 Examples

mi be more tall-al than tu
= I am taller than you.

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she be less old-al than he
= she is less old than he (she is younger).

this house-place be same big-al as that house-place
= this house is as big as that one.

11. Questions

There are yes/no questions and open questions.

11.1 Yes/no questions with qa

qa goes at the absolute beginning.

qa tu eat? = Do you eat?
qa tu eat past? = Did you eat?
qa he be tall-al? = Is he tall?
qa mi go future to city? = Will I go to the city?

Answer: yes / no.

11.2 Open questions

Question words:

where = where
what = what
who = who
when = when
why = why
how = how

Examples:

where tu live? = Where do you live?
what tu eat past? = What did you eat?
who be that person? = Who is that person?

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when tu go future? = When will you go?
why tu eat not? = Why do you not eat?
how tu make past that? = How did you make that?

12. Prepositions

Closed list:

in = in / inside
to = to / towards
from = from / since (origin)
with = with
at = at (point location)
on = on / on top of
of = of (possession / part)
than = than (comparison)
as = as (equality)
by = by / via

Examples:

mi go to city.
mi come from city.
mi live in house-place.
book-thing be on table-thing.
mi make this by hand-thing.

13. Common phrases

13.1 Greeting

Halo, tu friend.
= Hello, friend.

13.2 Introduction

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Mi name be Daniel.
Mi live in Mexico.

= My name is Daniel.
= I live in Mexico.

13.3 Basic need

Mi need water.
= I need water.

13.4 Practical question

Where school-place?
= Where is the school?

13.5 Actions in time

Mi eat.
Mi eat now.
Mi eat past.
Mi go future to city.

= I eat.
= I eat now.
= I ate.
= I will go to the city.

13.6 Negation

Mi eat not.
Mi go not future.
Mi see not past he.

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= I do not eat.
= I will not go.
= I did not see him.

13.7 Quantity

two book-thing-many
many city
few friend
zero water
all person

= two books.
= many cities.
= few friends.
= no water.
= all people.

13.8 Descriptions

Mi be tall-al.
Mi-own house-place be big-al.
Sky be blue-al.

= I am tall.
= My house is big.
= The sky is blue.

13.9 Comparisons

Mi be more tall-al than tu.
This house-place be same big-al as that house-place.
She be less old-al than he.

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= I am taller than you.
= This house is as big as that house.
= She is younger than he.

14. Essential vocabulary

14.1 Verbs

go, come, eat, drink, see, make, give, take, want, need, live, say, know, think, feel

14.2 Full roots

water, friend, city, time, day, night, earth, sky, road, name

14.3 Objects and places

book-thing, food-thing, house-place, school-place, work-place, sleep-thing, drink-thing

14.4 Concepts

time, day, night, earth, sky, life, death, love, mind

14.5 Descriptors (-al)

good-al, bad-al, big-al, small-al, tall-al, old-al, new-al, sun-al, logic-al, blue-al, red-al, happy-al, sad-al

15. Mini course in 10 lessons

Lesson 1 – Pronouns and basic verb
Goal: use mi, tu, he, she and the verb in present.

mi eat.
tu drink.
he go.
she live in city.

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Lesson 2 – Past and future
Goal: use past and future.

mi eat past.
tu go future to city.
he live in city past.
she come future to house-place.

Lesson 3 – Simple negation
Goal: use not correctly.

mi eat not.
tu go not future.
he live not in city.
she see not past mi.

Lesson 4 – Possessives and objects
Goal: use -own and -thing.

mi-own book-thing.
tu-own house-place.
he-own food-thing.
she-own drink-thing.

Lesson 5 – Plural and quantity
Goal: use -many and quantifiers.

two book-thing-many.
many city.
few friend.
zero water.
all person.

Lesson 6 – Descriptions with be and -al
Goal: describe people and things.

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mi be tall-al.
house-place be big-al.
sky be blue-al.
friend be good-al.

Lesson 7 – Comparisons
Goal: use more, less, same.

mi be more tall-al than tu.
she be less old-al than he.
this city be same big-al as that city.

Lesson 8 – Yes/no questions
Goal: use qa.

qa tu eat?
qa he go future to city?
qa she be happy-al?
qa mi live in city?

Lesson 9 – Open questions
Goal: use where, what, who, when, why, how.

where tu live?
what tu eat past?
who be that person?
when tu go future?
why tu eat not?
how tu make past this?

Lesson 10 – Short dialogues
Goal: combine everything.

Example dialogue:

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A: Halo, tu friend.
B: Halo. Mi name be Sara. Mi live in city.
A: Mi name be Daniel. Where tu work?
B: Mi work in work-place in city.
A: Mi go future to city tomorrow-day.
B: Good-al. Mi be happy-al.

16. 50 graded exercises

(identical structure to the Spanish version; you can keep instructions in Spanish or translate them to English as needed.)

17. Typical errors and corrections

(also parallel to the Spanish manual: wrong SVO order, misplacing not, forgetting -many with numbers, etc.)

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